CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Korea Status of Education in North Korea	REPORT NO.	25X 25 March 1954			
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- As of July 1953 compulsory education had been instituted in North Korea. Primary and middle schools were reopened. A lack of facilities necessitated daily classes in two sessions, morning and afternoon, for different students. Few, if any, specialized classes were in existence.
- 2. KIM Il-song University, in the Chasan Dam (N 39-24, E 125-51) (YD-449615) area in South P'yongan Province, had approximately 300 instructors and 3,000 students. Courses given included political science, agriculture, law, literature, and limited laboratory work in chemistry. In addition to attending classes, the students helped with the construction of the school which consisted of a group of barracks-like buildings.
- 3. The North Korean Military Academy, in North Plyongan Province, was attended by high-ranking officers of the North Korean army. Lieutenant General PANG Ho-san (2455/5706/1472), was the head of the Academy.
- 4. Approximately 10,000 North Korean war orphans were being sent to schools in Manchuria. The children of government officials were also sent to Manchuria for their education. Children of revolutionists and national heroes were being sent to schools in the European satellite countries.²
- 5. On a regular basis North Korean political leaders were sent to schools in the Soviet Union. The highest government and Labor Party officials attended the Political Academy in Moscow. This category included vice-chiefs of bureaus and above in the government, and vice-chiefs of sections and above in the Korean Labor Party. This Academy received students from all the Soviet satellite countries.

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